The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,689—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates Include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-2 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

Domestic occurrences : Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. CHINDWARRA, 2,000 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th Dec., 1879, at 2 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Simlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, LASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 15th Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S.S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*,

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	——	Rs. 40
Suez	350	220	——	80
Port Said	350	240	——	90
Messina	500	340	——	140
Naples	500	340	——	140
Leghorn	500	340	——	140
Genoa	500	340	——	140
Marseilles	520	350	——	145

Including Wine & Without food.

Children under 8 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

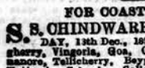
Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.



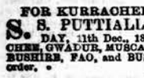
THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

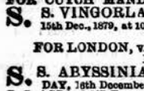


THIS Steamer will sail as above on 18th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

STEAM TO COLOMBO.



THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. S. WORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, will be despatched for COLOMBO on the 16th December, 1879.

The same steamer will leave Colombo for Bombay about the end of December.

For particulars about rates of single and return passages apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 27, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. FARE—Rs. 500.

S. S. WISTOW HALL, CAPT. T. COLLIN.
2,674 Tons, 400 H. P.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 31st December.

Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st December 1879.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

THE stock of all kinds of Watches has been carefully completed. The Watches, all of first quality, are sold at prices which defy comparison.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER,
19 MEADOW STREET.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
VENETIA	2736	450	J. Orman	8th Dec.
(s) KASHGAR	2031	450	H. J. Baker	15th do.
SUMATRA	3488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
				1880.
(s) TEHERAN	2929	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s) CATHAY	2262	450	E. Harvey	10th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s) PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	31st do.

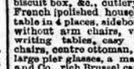
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th November 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

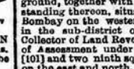
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	3283	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th November 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th November 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bores Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed, and excess goods and sweepings.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood richly carved F. F. household furniture (made to order) best electro-plated crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., an English-built 4 seated open carriage, an English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horses, a fast trotting chestnut Cape horse, sets of single and double harness (if not previously disposed of by private sale), large pier glasses in gilt frames, English brass bedsteads, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Macpherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. The same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as sparger, ice pitcher, tea-set, biscuit box, &c., cutlery, handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 places, sideboard, whatnots, Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, very handsome circular, card, sofa, and writing tables, easy folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, centre ottoman, conversation sofas, reclining couches, large pier glasses, a mahogany grand square piano, by S. Rose and Co., rich Brussel carpets, very handsome English brass, four post bedsteads, English alarm, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, camp and babes cots, dispense articles, valuable law books, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One English-built 4 seated open carriage,
One do. glass-fronted miniature brougham,
One pair fast trotting Bay Australian horses.
One handsome fast trotting chestnut Cape horse.
One Jafferabad cow and calf.
Sets of single and double harness, saddles, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th, and FRIDAY, the 12th December next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a very valuable library of choice and rare books, consisting of over 3,000 volumes. The sale will take place in the upper saloons of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Catalogues are published and the books are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 9th Decem ber 1879.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order, Mr. Jehangeer Bazonjee, the mortgagee, and on account of and at the risk of the late Meerja Abdool Kader Jamal, the mortgagor :—

Under instructions from the mortgagee and under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to him, by an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 8th day of July 1878, and of a deed of further charges thereon, bearing date the 11th November 1878, respectively.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd day of December 1879, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said late Meerja Abdool Kader Jamal, in a piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage, tenements, and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, in the sub-district of Mandavee, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 610, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53, containing by admeasurement [101] and two ninth square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and north, now or lately by the houses of Ghoogery Jeeva Sullesomon, on the west by the Bhendy Bazaar or Parell road, and on the south by a chawl, now or lately of Bhanabhoy Bhimjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 9th December 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, IRON RAILS, &., &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshop's compound, Bores Bunder, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th December 1879, at 1-30 p. m., the following, a quantity of unserviceable pickaxes powrahs, brass spindles, cocks, copper, cloth, wire, locks, badges, old iron, cast iron, tanks, buckets, feeding troughs, lamps, cans, rammers, ladders, chairs, tables, cot, casks, iron tools, nails and shoes for bullocks, harness, gunny bags, pillar, iron scales, leather hose, pieces, teak frames, mats, ropes, fuel tree, clock, C. I. Road Rollers, old bungalow materials, hill tent, &c.,

Stock of iron rails, cast iron chairs, crossings, point box, wrought iron keys, fish plates, cast iron sleeper-pots, sleepers, signal post, &c.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December 1879, at 11 a. m., the rights of collecting Scoutners' Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 1880 only, i. e., from 1st January to 31st December 1880. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th December 1879.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction, by order of Hussun Kurim and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abu Woomer Abun.

10 locks black Tickets Needles, assorted numbers.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MRS. MEDLEY'S
NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON
HAVE ARRIVED
and will be unpacked on
TUESDAY next, the 9th inst.

They are of the Latest Fashion and Best Quality.
Having been selected
By MADAM TOCQUE,
one of the West End Milliners.
The Goods will be marked at the very lowest possible price so as to effect a quick sale.
An early inspection is invited.

Articles are too numerous to mention.

Mrs. MEDLEY begs to take this opportunity of thanking her Lady Customers for their very kind support during her stay in POONA.

All orders that Mrs. MEDLEY may be favored with will receive her immediate and personal attention at her Fort Establishment.
Lady's own material made up at the shortest notice.
Straw Hats and Bonnets Cleaned, Dyed and altered.

UP-C UNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.

CLAIMS.—Upwards of FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the Families and Representatives of deceased Policy-holders.

FUNDS.—The invested Funds of the Standard Company amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS and a QUARTER STERLING. The Funds are invested *only* in unexceptionable securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

REVENUE.—The revenue exceeds EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum.

EXPENSES.—The EXPENSES of MANAGEMENT are strictly moderate.

CONDITIONS.—The Conditions of Assurance are simple and comprehensive, and special attention is requested to them.

MANAGEMENT.—The Standard Company has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management, being the first Institution which relieved Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnecessary conditions, and gave such Contracts increased value and stability in other ways.

GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secy.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been APPOINTED AGENT of the COMITE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES DE MARSEILLES.

C. GRONDONA.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. CLAN LAMONT, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders without delay.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 8th December 1879. Agents.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE DANGER to NAVIGATION, 18 Miles to the N. W. of the Prong Light House between THIS PORT and KURRACHEE, of which notices have been recently published, HAS BEEN REMOVED.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Office, Bombay, 8th December 1879. Port Officer.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY at 3 o'clock p.m. at the offices of the Chamber.

The Public generally, European and Native, are invited to attend.

By Order,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 9th December 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SIX LAKHS MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS.

Standard samples with Templets or gauge may be seen, and Specification and Form of Tender obtained, upon application to the undersigned.

Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security amounting to Ten per Cent, upon the estimated total amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 8th December 1879.

Will be Published,

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION ; BY MANEKJI KAVASJI TODIVALA,

Shroff, MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO..

Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld., Bombay.

Rupees .....
A—Interest. 365 days in a year.
B—Interest. 360 days in a year.
C—Commission.
D—Rupees into £ Sterling.
E—Rupees into Dollars and Taels.
F—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
G—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.
H—Interest. 336 days in a year.

£ Sterling ...
I—Commission.
J—£ sterling into Rupees.
K—£ Sterling into Dollars and Taels.
L—Freight calculator of 40 cubic feet in a Ton.
M—Freight calculator of 50 cubic feet in a Ton.
N—Interest. 365 days in a year.

Dollars .....
O—Commission.
P—Dollars into £ Sterling.
Q—Dollars and Taels into Rupees.
R—Freight calculator.

SHIPMENT OF BULLION.

Forms of application, copies of the Prospectus, with specimen pages of the Sections, gratis of

COOPER & Co., Bombay.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

Sole Appointed Agent for Messrs. CHUBB and Son.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Established 1847.

LOCKS,
PADLOCKS,
CASH BOXES,
PAPER BOXES,
WRITING BOXES,
WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES,
LARGE ROOM DOOR LOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON FIRE PROOF SAFES,
JOHN JONES' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
McCABE'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
15 CARAT GOLD PEN & PENCIL CASES,
15 CARAT GOLD SPRING RINGS,
SIR J. J. PORTRAITS,
LEATHER PURSES,
PEN KNIVES,
LOCKETS,

VAN HOUTEN'S
PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.
¼ *lb Canister, Rs.* 1-8 *Cash.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Cash.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use..... Rs. 2 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, Dhobie Talao—CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS in great variety and at cheap rates. C. S. GORDON, Superintendent.

Rural Quadrille Party, near Byculla Club, 19th—Subscription, Rs. 2. Tickets at Mr. Warne's Musical Depôt, Fort, Mrs. Asher, Parell, & American Bowling Alley, Mazagon.

A SELF-DRIVING VICTORIA PHAETON in excellent order, and a pair of fast Deccan PONIES, with a set of Double Harness. The ponies go in single and double harness, and have been regularly ridden. Price of the turn-out Rs. 900. Address "L," care of the *Bombay Gazette* office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 6-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price *Re.* 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S MACHINE KNEADED BREAD six pice a loaf of *sixteen ounces* or 10 lbs, 10 ozs. per rupee. Weigh your loaves and compare.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 3.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 36.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 15th inst., OUR BUSINESS, now carried on in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
4th December, 1879.

GLOVES ! GLOVES ! !

Special importation for 'Xmas and the New Year.

	Per Pair.		Per Pair.
The Best French Kid, Extra Long, 3 Buttons, French Grey, Straw, Pink, and various Drab shades, sizes 6s. to 7s.	3 8	Gents' Best French Kid, White and Lavender	3 0
Double Taffeta Silk, Extra Long, 4 Buttons, Black, Grey, and Drab Shades	3 8	Gents' Tan, Chevrette Driving	4 8
		White Military Doe	3 6
		White Military Buck	4 8

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready Money.

TAILORS. SHIRT-MAKERS. } HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY. { GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER.
19, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WATCHES.

JUST unpacked a first quality of German-silver keyless LEVER WATCHES of solid and elegant construction at Rs. 24 only, GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

Always on hand, all kinds of Watches of the best quality, and much cheaper than other firms.

Watches from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.

Repairs of every description undertaken and executed with care and expedition at Moderate Charges.

BOMBAY SEASON.
FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.
P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS—
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N. B.—Especial rates for Photos in Ball Costume discontinued.

S. ROSE AND CO.
Have received their
FIRST SHIPMENT OF
NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON. 1879-80,
as under—

Xmas. and New Year's Cards.	New Songs.	Plated Ware.
Fancy Writing Paper.	New Pianoforte Music.	Table Toilet Set.
Mark Twain's Scrap Books.	New Dance Music.	Combined Tiffin Dish.
New Games and Toys.	Musical Instruments.	Porcelain Water Pots.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES BY LAST MAIL.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED

A VERY choice selection of POMPADOUR COSTUMES, being models designed and executed by the leading Fashionable Dress-making Firms in Paris. All these costumes differ from one another in Shapes, Trimmings and Colours.

DRESS-MAKING BRANCH.

A splendid variety of Warm and Light Materials in the newest textures and shades ; Cashmeres, Pompadours and Novelties of all sorts.

FOR THE COLD SEASON.

WARM UNDER-CLOTHING.
WARM WRAPPERS AND SHAWLS.
WARM DRESSES IN ALL MATERIALS.
WARM CLOTH, SEALSKIN, AND ASTRAKAN JACKETS.

6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST NIGHT OF
PINK DOMINOS,
THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK THE LAUGHABLE FARCE,
LEAVE IT TO ME.

Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Tapping, Mr. Sievier, Mr. Bristow, Miss Madge Antoinette, Miss Gertrude Dore.

Followed at 9-30 by the Celebrated Comedy,
PINK DOMINOS,
(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH MR. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

Mr. Teesdale, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Tapping, Mr. Sievier, Mr. Bristow, Miss Agnes Birchenough, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Minnie Hampton, Miss Amy Crawford, Miss Gertrude Dore.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stall	,, 4
Stall	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seat	,, 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director..... Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

UNIFORM AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Gold and Silver Laces and Cords.
Steel and Brass
Swords and Scabbards.
Sword and Shoulder Belts.
Buttons for every Regulation.
West of England Superfines.
Venetians, Ladies Cloths and Zephyrs,
Diagonal and Hopsack Coatings.
Doe, Buck, Whipcord, and
Bedford Cord Trouserings.
Tweed, Cashmere, and Melton
Suitings.
White Linen and Cotton Drills.
Colored Linen and Cotton Drills.
White and Colored Vestings.
Superfines in all Colors.
Best English Shirting Flannels.
Thoroughly practical London Cutters and a large Staff of Experienced Workmen always on the Establishment, so that the largest orders can be executed with promptness and satisfaction.
Self-Measurement Cards with priced samples forwarded on application, also separate Catalogues of on Military and Civil Outfitting Departments.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

INK BOTTLES AND INKSTANDS,
Cash Price List July 1879.

REVOLVING DOME TOP INKSTANDS.
The latest introduction, when not in use preserve the ink from dust and prevent evaporation.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 2	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 4

BEST PEWTER OFFICE INKSTANDS.
With Hinged Covers.

3½ inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 1-8	Rs. 2

With Hinged Cover and Bottom Plate.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8

TRAVELLING INK BOTTLES.
REPORTERS' INKS with Spring Tops, morocco leather covered.

1½ inch.	1¾ inch.
Rs. 1-8	Rs. 1-8

Ditto with extra slide fastening.

1½ inch.	2½ inch.	3½ inch.
Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2	Rs. 2-4

PATENT CASKET INKS in nickel metal. Portable, secure and convenient. Rs. 2.

RANSOME'S POCKET INKS, secure from leakage and not liable to upset when in use. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.

INVIOLABLE POCKET INKS, Wisb's patent. Rs. 2-4.
EXCISE INKS. As. 10 and As. 12.

INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKS.
In a variety of colours. Rs. 2-12.

THE TRAVELLER'S "BIJOU" Inexhaustible. Rs. 1-2

WALNUT-WOOD INKSTANDS
With central handle, two pen-hollows and two ink bottles with hinged tops.
Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 13-8.

Ditto ditto with drawer.
Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Bells.
Bill Cases.
Blotting Pads.
Carbonic Paper.
Cash and Deed Boxes.
Clips.
Copying Books and Presses.
Damping Wells.
Date Racks and Cases.
Diaries.
Ebony Rulers.
Erasers.
Eyelets and Presses.
Gum Bottles.
India Rubber Bands.
Ink and Writing Fluids.
Invoice Files.
Letter Books and Cases.
Letter Cases and Clips.
Letter Files and Scales.
Letter Weighers.
Loggerheads.
Memo and Note Books.
Oiled Sheets.
Paper Fasteners.
Paper Knives and Weights.
Pencils and Pens.
Penclearers

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 8TH DEC. 1879.

CONSOLS in London on Saturday receded from 97⅛ to 97. French Rentes were unchanged at 116. In Enfaced Rupee Paper Fours were ½ higher at 78¼; Fours-and-a-half unchanged at 85¼.

In the London money market 3 months' sight Bills were discountable at 2 per cent and 4 months at 2½ per cent., showing that Friday's quotations were a mistake.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil were unchanged; and in Seeds the only alteration was an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed 15 per cent Liverpool quality, both on the spot and to arrive.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed advancing, sales 10,000 bales; spot quotation showing an advance of ⅛d. in Mid. Orleans and Broach and 1-16d. in Omra. Friday's telegram from New York quoted ready Mid. Uplands at 13¼, an advance of ⅛, March shipment as having risen from 13·57 to 13·89 cents; but Saturday's message received this morning, while still giving ready at 13¼, quotes March shipment at 13.77 cents per lb. The receipts to date are as follows:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Saturday's Receipts	36,000	26,000	23,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,384,600	1,968,000	1,704,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	1,50,347
Do. Branches.....	Inc. ,,	66,515
Other Deposits	Inc. ,,	19,58,567
Government Securities.....	Dec. ,,	5,000
Loans	Inc. ,,	6,64,573
Bills Discounted.....	Dec. ,,	31,172
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	25,270
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	13,08,952.

This additional increase in the Cash Balance makes the probability of any alteration in the present rate of discount very improbable for the time being, and to all appearance we may look for a continuance of easy money until well after the turn of the year; but for the more distant future we must still be prepared for an active demand, as there can now be little doubt that we have an active export season in prospect to finance for.

EXCHANGE this morning opened steady at a partial advance of 1-32d. on Saturday's closing rates, and we should probably have seen a further rise had Calcutta advices come at all strong. As it is the feeling is decidedly steady and it seems by no means unlikely that we have already touched the lowest point for the time being. Closing rates are:—

Bank Bills, on demand ...	...	1s. 8 5-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 17-32 to 9-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 19-32 to ⅝d.	,,
Fr'Bos	3 ,, ,, ...	2·17	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days sight at ⅛ to ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 92½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE market is quiet with only a small business doing. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 692½. In Land Companies we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba and Port Canning. In Press shares there is an advance of Rs. 20 in East India and Rs. 5 in French Press. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are weaker owing to the further rise in the value of Cotton. Our list of quotations shows a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 10 in Coorla and Sholapore, and Rs. 5 per share in Bombay United, Jewraz Balloo, Khandeish and Manockjee Petit. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have declined Rs. 45, Bombay Fire Insurance Co. Rs. 25, and Bombay Ice Co. Rs. 2 per share.

COTTON this morning opened very strong, with sellers asking an advance of about Rs. 5 per candy on Saturday's prices; but buyers showed no disposition to go on at the rise, and after receipt of the New York message a decidedly weaker feeling set in; there were more sellers than buyers and rates close practically with a decline of Rs. 2 to 3 per candy from the highest point. We now quote:—

Good Hingunghaut, Dec. delivery.....	Rs. 255 per candy.		
,, Omra	March	,,	233 ,,
,, Broach	March	,,	248 ,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is very firm at previous rates, say Rs. 7·1 to Rs. 7·3 per cwt. Rapeseed continues dull and neglected, Gingelly is in rather less request at Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41 for Mixed, Rs. 42½ to Rs. 43 per candy for White.

FREIGHTS, on the whole, are firm. For Liverpool there is not much enquiry, but rates are supported at 42s. 6d. for the Rydal Hall and 38s. 9d. to 40s. for the Wistow Hall. For London, reiets are reported by the Annie Ainslie at 37s. 6d. per ton for measurement. For Trieste and Venice business has been done for February shipment at 45s. and the same rate has been paid for reiets for immediate shipment for Marseilles and Genoa—payable here—but shippers do not seem inclined to go on at these figures.

PIECE GOODS continue active, and in the Bazaar the clearances to-day are estimated at about 500 packages. From first hands, however, there has not been much done, dealers declining to anticipate a further rise by paying Manchester prices with present exchange.

COALS are not quotably altered. Sales are reported to arrive of a cargo of Cardiff per S. S. Ganges at Rs. 20, and of a cargo December-January shipment at Rs. 19 per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nom. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	10 do	692½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,820	£20	£12-10	6 do	104

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.c*	825
Fraze Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s.	115
Glasgow Land	3,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s.	250
Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400		15 p.	180

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co....	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	900
Albert Kurrachee Co....	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Alber Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	40 do	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,000	320	50 p.s.	610
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Bhrunsay Spinning	1,000	500	all	do	565
Empress S. and W. Co...	700	500	all	do	315
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	25	400
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	60	830
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2 000	Nil	533
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	660
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	1055
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Madras Spining	500	1,250	all	do	325
Madras U. Spining	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	80,000	50	Nil	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,055
Morarjee Spinning	1,045	1,000	all	40 p.s.	865 xd.
Managon S. and W. Co..	3,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	40 p. s.	660 xd.
Oriental.....	4,000	625	all	15	560
rince of Wales Spinning	500	1,250	all	Nil	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	do	6 0
Soondardas Spinning ..	600	1,000	all	do	600
Do do. ½ Share..	600	1,000	250	do	190
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	100	500	all	do	740
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 2/8	3-0	5 p. ct	305
Do New 4 per shares....	..	£20 13	6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20 6	7 8	do	72
Ditto	..	£20 2	11	do	72
B. B.'and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do New Shares.	..	£18 19	0 15	do	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	500	all	do	nominal
Bycoch Mills.....	..	..	..	do	
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co...	3,750	500	all	do	
Hamilton S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	do	
Meriad S. and W. Co....	..	..	..	..	
Mitcel Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	1,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	do	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s.	1,940
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	180	10,000	2,000	250p.s.	2,675
Bombay Gas Company...	50,000	100	all	7½ p. ct	56
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited ..	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	106
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	...	500
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld..	..	500	300	35 p. s.	310
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,000	300	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	300	...	...	312
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	88 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld....	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	112
Thacker and Co....	1,000	500	all	33½ p.s.	675
Tegue Patent Slip Co..	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	150

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE RUSSELL, 374 tons, Captain H. Cubitt, will sail to-day for False Point, in ballast.

THE SHIP COLOMBO, 162 tons, Captain J. Sharp, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE S. S. OGRIM, 162 tons, Captain J. T. Rain, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gogo, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE SHIP CITY OF CALCUTTA, 984 tons, Captain J. McDonald, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newcastle (4th Aug.) with a cargo of 1,018 tons coals, and 312 tons coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S. S. DALHOUSIE, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, sailed on the 7th inst. for Kurrachee, with Commissariat stores and 2 Warrant officers, 1 woman, and 2 children, and 4 rank and file, Europeans; 11 rank and file, 6 public followers, and 1 private follower, Natives.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUTTIALA, 494 tons, Captain W. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Walter, Major Campbell, Captain Galloway, 4 Commissariat Inspectors and 31 deck, and 36 horses and 7 dogs.

THE CLAN LINE S. S. CLAN LAMONT, 1,354 tons, Captain John Lovak, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (7th Nov.), with the following cargo:—100 kegs lead ore, 1,261 packages piece goods, 133 bales twist, 190 barrels sulphur, 355 cases brandy, 198 case stout, 81 cases clocks, 6,636 bundles and 3,301 bars iron, 81 packages glass, 3,999 bundles iron hoops, 192 barrels green copperas, 196 casks clay, 154 packages glassware, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 34 cases salamoniac, 18 packages earthenware, 20 cases brass, 16 packages colours and paints, 2 cases umbrells, 19 packages corks, 47 casks beer, 26 cases whiskey, 29 kegs nails, 200 cases soap, 58 packages wine and spirit, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Clan Lamont (s).....	Levak	Liverpool, Nov 7.
8	Puttalla (s).....	Britten	Bussorah, Nov 23.
	City of Calcutta.....	McDonald	Newcastle, Aug 14.
	Pearl (s).....	Raffin.....	Gogo, Dec 7.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	L. G. Dalhousie(s)...	Powell	Kurrachee.
8	Umballa (s).....	Nailer	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	W. D. Lawrence ...	Ellis	Sandheads.
	Loomariakar	Jornion	Mauritius.
	Venetia (s)	Orman	Venice.
	Oorun (s)	Rain	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Colombo, Sharp, to Diamond Island,
Barque Russell, Cubitt, to False Point.
Brig Futhe Sultan, Nacoda, to Allippy.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship John C. Porter, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 4 Simla ..... Young ..... Liverpool, Aug 16.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 4.—Ship Belpore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 6 Shah Jehan (s) .... Negapatem.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 5 Navarino (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—1,104 bundles sheet iron, Mogjee Oomersey; 50 cases copper sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Trimcrin s—30 cases soft soap, Ebram Peerkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—50 drums sperm oil, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Bokhara s—85 boxes bar silver (Rs 2,23,050), The Oriental Bank; 16 cases printed books, Thacker and Co.; 3 cases printing papers, The Bombay Gazette; 2 cases printed books, Hormusjee Sorabjee.
Singapore s—500 boxes candles, Hassum Ahmed; 50 cases champagne, Sir C Forbes and Co; 45 cases matches, Esmajee Essoofbhoy; 40 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 3 cases pipes, Verbally Jafferbhoy, Amunjee Luckmeedas; James Douglas—125 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co.
Sydney Eggar—100 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co.
Duke of Edinburgh—25 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co.
Stock Bridge—100 cases brandy, A C Dady and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Goshawk—500 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co,

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—50 cases claret, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—847½ cwts myrobalans, Mowjee Godoo; 500 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 146 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 157 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 160 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 44 bales wool, Nathu Lalljee; 100 bales wool, P Dorabjee; 100 bales cotton, Heeralall Jumnadass; 100 bales cotton, Amunjee Luckmeedas; 100 bales cotton and 62 bales wool, Gouldass Cullianjee; 17 bales wool, Khimchund Govindjee; 25 bales wool, Morarjee Visram.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s—1 case shawls, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—2,499 cwts poppyseed and 12,442 cwts gingellyseed, Halli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Hungaria s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—93½ cwts teaseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,198½ cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—2 cases tortoise shells, Weichmann and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rydal Hall s—6 bales hides and skins, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Hungaria s—2 pots rosa oil and 30 cwts lodhur, Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Jaffer; 6 packages cloves, 9 pots rosa oil, 10 packages cutlingis, 15 packages lodhur, 1 package benjamin, 4 packages China cubebs, Essac Salloon.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Hungaria s—20 cases silk, David, Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s—125 cwts onions, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee; 29 cases cochineal and 20 packages cloves, Yoo Lun Ching; 10 packages cloves, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 10 chest twist, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata; 10 chests opium, E J Abraham; 5 chests opium, P B Palatee; 10 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookray; 24 chests opium, Tata and Co; 38 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmaili and Co; 14 chests opium, Allimahoy Peerbhoy; 42 chests opium, M J Abraham and Co; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 12 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 86 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara s—25 chests opium, B and A Hormusjee; 20 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 85 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co; 2 chests opium, E J Ebram; 20½ chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 22 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 19 chest opium, M S Gubbay and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1244 John C Potter, McClive—Farnham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA NEWYORK.

1737 Rydal Hall (s), Lloyd—W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

2418 Singapore (s), Merello—C. Grondona.

FOR CHINA.

2932 Bokhara (s), Anderson—Mails, 9th December.

FOR MAURITIUS.

245 Susanne, Grainger—Esram Ebram.

FOR TRIESTE.

1460 Hungaria (s), Douchic—A H Loyd & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1266 Aronia, Jones—The Captain.
984 City of Calcutta, McDonald—V Brothers.
755 Clairmont, Hamilton—The Captain.
1314 Clan Lamont (s), Lusk—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1466 Cuzan Forest, Marshall—Finlay Muir and Co.
1000 Equator, Rossgreen—W and A Graham and Co.
126 Golconda (s), Hall—P. and O. Co.
1283 Goshawk, Leslie—The Captain.
1139 Geelong (s), Stewart—P. and O. Co.
1428 Narayehrire, Couper—M Manockjee and Co.
880 Queen of Shambles, Perry—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1169 Richard Parsons, Pakard—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amboyna (s), Elliott—(Aguada.)
945 Czarewich, Elton (I. G.)
288 Euryalus (s) King—(Flagship).
1531 Kwantung (s),—(I G S)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
774 Vulture (s), Eliot.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 9.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

243-79—Rimington, H and C—Gangjee Nurput vs Tricum Purshotum—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.
375-79—In person (a pauper)—Jao Babool and another vs Koll Vadhia Francis and others—Balkrishna and B.
425-77—H Bicknell—Oodechund Khoobchund vs Sha Teckchund Goolabchund—Rimington, H and C.
477-76—Lyall Stewart and Co, L B and M Bank vs Dayabhoy Dayaram—Tyabjee and S.
52-79—Tyabjee and S—Thucker Dhurrumsey Khimjee vs Muncherjee Ruttonjee and others.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

569-79—Rimington H and C—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs Rambhoy Allabhoy.
630-79—In person—Vishvundass Nundoo & another vs Makundrao Keshavrao.
631-79—Muljee and B—Waghjee Korejee Bhatia vs Cursonjee Hunsraj and others—F K, and C and W.
633-79—Chalk and W—Hajee Noormahomed Hajee Tarmahomed vs Hajee Jaffer Currim—Jefferson and F.
635-79—Muljee and B—A H Campbell and another vs Nursey Megbjee.
636-79—In person—Jumna Hurnath and others vs Goolamhoosein Allybhoy and another.
637-79—Lynch and T—Anajee Ramchunder vs Gunnoo.
640-79—Khimjee Nemoon Hajee Soomar Hajee Karim vs Memon Hajee Osman Ahmed and another.

LONG CAUSES.

579-79—Muljee and B—Rukhmabai vs Ootamvahoo—Smith & F.
581-79—Lyall and W—Hirjee Dayabhoy Dewker vs Sarabai alias Bynabai and others—R H and C, K M.
583-79—In person—Bhicoo Mahomed Gowlee vs Allybhoy Hussonbhoy and others—Rimington, H and C.
587-79—Muljee and B—Bai Viroo vs Raghowjee Walljee and others—Ardeshir and H.
588 79—In person—Laldass Goverdhundass vs Amratdas Laldas.
589-79—M M Munshi—Itcharam Gungadas vs Nundlal Beharilal and others—Shapoorjee and T.
590-79—J C Cama—Nanjee Jaitha vs Govind Nursey—Rimington H and C.
600-79—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Eduljee Sorabjee Davar—Jefferson and P—Defended.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

687-76—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs A David—Tyabjee and S.
111-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Noka Champsey.
140-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Bapoojee Baboorao.
234 77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Cullianchund Futtechund.
626-79—Tyabjee and S—Hasanbhoy bin Syadna, &c. vs Bamjee Bhica Kumbhar—Lynch and T.

LONG CAUSES.

366-78—Crawford and B—J A Baumback and others vs The New Colaba Company, Limited—Rimington, H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 6.

Cleeve, Lieut, R A, on duty, from Bellary.

DECEMBER 7.

Whittuck, Lieut, Staff Corps, on duty, from Rajkote.

DECEMBER 8.

Walter, Major, R H A, on leave, from Kandahar.
Galloway, Captain, R A, on leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—December 7.

Barnett, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, from leave, to Madras.
Fixott, Lieut, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Hogarth, Captain, 25th Regt, on leave, to England.
Wright, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Walker, Major, R H A, on leave, to England.
Galloway, Captain, R A, on leave, to England.
Lumsden, Col, Staff, on leave, to England.
Jeffreys, Captain, 98th Regt, on duty, to England.
Browne, Lieut, 3rd Goorkhas, to England.
Cleeve, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Agra.
Hunter, Surg Major, to join to Deesa.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, November 25.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment—Lieut Johnston to be Interpreter, vice Lieut Davies.

70th Regiment—2nd Lieut Rodwell, having passed by the higher standard, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut Birch.

3rd N I—Lieut Hastings, 2nd West India Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of a Staff Corps probationer:—

36th N I—Lieut Hastings, from the 33rd N I, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 8th December, 1879.

1. No. 1057 Vol. C. DeSouza having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to D Company.

2. Ammunition for the N. I. R. A. Matches will be obtainable at the range on payment only.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

New Moon..... 13th, 3h. 55'4m., P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec. Tues. 9	.....	6 24	5 21	{ 6 38 m { 8 2 a	0 39 m 1 18 a
Wed. 10	English Mail expected.	6 24	5 21	{ 7 43 m { 9 11 a	1 57 m 2 20 m
Th. 11	.....	6 25	5 22	{ 8 38 m { 10 3 a	3 3 m 3 11 a
Fri. 12	.....	6 25	5 22	{ 9 35 m { 10 52 a	3 59 m 4 3 a
Sat. 13	.....	6 26	5 22	{ 10 27 m { 11 39 a	4 50 m 4 53 a
Sun. 14	3rd Sunday in Advent.	6 27	5 23	{ 11 19 m {	5 38 m 6 41 a
Mon. 15	St. Lucia.	6 27	5 23	{ 0 22 m { 0 13 a	6 27 m 6 31 a

MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, now staying at the Railway Terminus Hotel, Rampart Row, being convalescent, has OPENED his DRAWING-ROOM for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS, FOR A FORTNIGHT ONLY, after which he will not receive any one professionally.
9th December, 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY—December 8th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of J. H. Crawley-Boevey, of Bombay, Solicitor, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—December 2nd, at Bogra, the wife of Dr. R. A. Barker, of a daughter.
WHYTE—December 3rd, the wife of A. Whyte, of Ranegunge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—HARRISON—December 4th, at St. Stephen's Church, Hastings, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Spear, Charles Ernest Gwynne, youngest son of Geo. Harrison, Esq., Chegstow, to Edith Lydia Augusta, eldest daughter of the late Chas. Harrison, Esq., Richmond, Surrey.

DEATH.

ATTWELL—November 15th, Alfred Deacon Attwell, of Fort Garden, Doom Dooma Co., Debrooghur, Assam.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1879.

OUR appeal to the good sense of members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, whom we urged to refrain from committing themselves to the support of the Committee's memorial against the new Licence Tax Bill, has not, we are glad to find, been made in vain. It is probable that the obnoxious paragraph, proposing to make taxation on persons enjoying large incomes proportionately lighter than that levied on incomes of not more than Rs. 10,000 a year will be rejected to-day by a considerable majority. We hope, at the same time, that the Chamber will not lose sight of the main feature of Sir John Strachey's new scheme, as disclosed in his plan for exacting a percentage of each wealthy man's income instead of imposing a fixed licence fee. Sir John himself accounts for the change by saying that "it is obviously necessary to increase "the fees payable by persons with the larger "incomes, as the richer traders would otherwise "be taxed at a lower rate than that applied to "the salaried classes." This explanation, however, is insufficient, because it does not tell us why the Government now proposes to tax the salaried classes. The suggestion that the schedules of the existing Licence Tax Acts are to be reformed out of deference to public opinion has naturally been received with a good deal of incredulity by people who remember with what an almost incredible display of insolence the Governments of Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple met two years ago the respectful remonstrances of the crowded meetings which protested against the exemption of the official and professional classes from direct taxation. It is felt that the men who rule us must now have some motive, which they do not care to disclose, for offering to public opinion concessions so long withheld; and the general conclusion is that the Government wants more money than it can raise by means of the existing Acts, and resorts, therefore, to this mode of increasing taxation. Mr. Kittredge has, therefore, we think, wisely raised the question, in the first part of the amendment of which he has given notice, whether or not the State already obtains the revenue it requires from the Licence Tax now in operation. Sir John Strachey affects to believe that he will get no more money by bringing the salaried and professional classes within his net, and adding largely to the burdens of taxation now borne by rich traders, than he must lose by raising the lowest limit of taxable income to Rs. 250 a year; but one can hardly fancy he is in earnest in making this statement, and at all events the persons on whom he now comes down so heavily have a right to claim from him a clearer exposition of the financial state and prospects of the country than he has yet condescended to give. If the necessity for further taxation be proved, then we think that the majority of sensible persons will prefer a law levying a uniform percentage on all incomes to the inequalities of the proposed Licence Tax. Mr. Graham hit a serious blot in the new Bill when he pointed out, at last week's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, that persons enjoying an income from funded property will have nothing to pay under it to the support of the Government. The first principle of taxation is that all citizens ought to contribute as equally as possible towards defraying the civil and military expenditure of the State; and this is the end which the Finance Minister ought to keep consistently in view. We are inclined, however, to doubt if Mr. Kittredge does not go too far in recommending the withdrawal of Sir John Strachey's Bill and the imposition of a tax of 1½ per cent. on all incomes. In legislation it is essential that public men should not be too inflexible; and probably no one who has had experience of the administration of direct taxes in India would wish to see the mistake repeated of levying an income tax on petty incomes, for the sake of rigidly giving effect in all cases to what is in the main a sound principle of finance. In this country it is necessary to carry direct taxation down to a far lower level than is reached in England, otherwise the mass of the trading community would escape scot-free. But we should disregard all the teachings of experience if we did not admit that the minute inquiries which a collector of Income Tax is obliged to make into the amount of the earnings of a multitude of small traders are inexpedient, because costly and harassing out of all proportion to the amount they yield; and, while strongly advocating the principle of an Income Tax, we are yet of opinion that the rough separation of smaller incomes into classes liable to the payment of fixed fees is the least objectionable mode of levying a direct tax on the bulk of the population of India. It is only when we reach the higher incomes that the scientific accuracy of an Income Tax, which regulates by a percentage the proportion to be paid by each person, becomes desirable; and the Bill now before the Legislative Council can probably be so amended as to remove the reasonable objections now taken to it by critics who sincerely desire neither to embarrass the Government nor to evade paying their fair share of taxation.

THE failure of the local millowners, who disapprove of factory legislation, to realize the responsibilities devolving on them as members of the human family and of a civilized portion of it, is perhaps less remarkable than their inability to form a correct appreciation of their own interests. Their policy appears to be to take as much out of both machinery and workmen as they can, without thought for the consequences which must ensue. Both must rapidly run down. No one who wishes to see the industry prosper can view its present condition with unconcern. The way the millowners look at the matter is this. They calculate that iron lasts for a certain number of years, and that in those years they will receive a certain profit in dividends or as commission on the quantity of goods which can be produced, or in whatever form the returns may come; and as to what may transpire at the end of those years—*Khoda janeh!* Machinery may cost something to replace, but of workmen at any rate a full supply can always be obtained on easy terms, for is there not a large population to draw upon? It seems almost unnecessary to point out the fallacy of this view. Even with regard to the workmen, it would be more to the advantage of the millowners to train up a healthy class of skilled labourers than to depend to so large an extent as they will have to do, if the existing system is continued, on raw recruits. It is not, however, to be supposed that any enlightened Government could permit the inroads upon the population which this system entails. If the soundness of the principle of factory legislation is recognised in England and all other civilized countries; if they have found it necessary to introduce regulations for the protection of children and women, is there any reason to suppose that in India no such regulations are required? It is strange that human nature should be so different in this country from what it is in other places. Are Indian employers of labour more self-denying than are those of other nations? When gains are to be made over and above the natural returns of capital and labour, by breaking in upon the health of the population, will they resist the temptation? As to the effect of factory work on the health of those engaged in it, we cannot do better than quote the opinion of Dr. Bridges and Mr. Holmes, the commissioners appointed to report on the subject to the local Government Board in England:—"We have already referred "more than once to the unremitting and "monotonous character of all labour at a "machine driven by steam. If the day's work "of a housemaid or even of a charwoman "be closely looked at and compared with "that of an ordinary mill hand in a card "room or spinning room, it will be seen that the "former, although occasionally making greater "muscular efforts than are ever exacted from "the latter, is yet continually changing both "her occupation and her posture, and has very "frequent intervals of rest. Work at a machine "has inevitably a tread-mill character about "it; each step may be easy, but it must be "performed at the exact moment under pain of "consequences. In hand-work and house-work "there is a certain freedom of doing or of leaving undone. Millwork must be done as if by "clockwork. And this we cannot but think is "one of the reasons why Keighley has a higher "death-rate for grown up women than Rotherham; Bradford than Wolverhampton or Dudley. "... On the whole," the commissioners say, "the general results of our statistical "investigations would seem to be:—

"That there is a high rate of general mortality in the factory districts;

"That there is a considerably higher rate of mortality amongst women of the reproductive age in factory districts than in other manufacturing centres where women are not employed;

"That a large proportion of this mortality consists in phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory organs."

The results can hardly be expected to be less serious in this country, where the mill hands are physically weaker than in England, and where the atmosphere inside the mills is more impure owing to the cotton which is used being inferior to the material employed by the English mills. Factory laws are not of the nature of restrictions on trade or on individual freedom. The utmost freedom of commercial intercourse should be allowed, within the strictly commercial sphere, but subject to the restraints, beyond that sphere, imposed by the consideration that man is a being capable of some physical and moral improvement and by the relation in which he stands to his fellows. Trade is an important thing, no doubt, but, after all, it is only a branch of the occupation of life. The object of factory laws and other enactments of the same order is to stop

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE PROGRESS OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

RAILWAY CAMP, viâ JACOBABAD, Dec. 8.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay having visited Thull and Chotiali arrived here yesterday. He leaves by the Kurrachee steamer of the 12th and reaches Bombay on the 15th. The progress of the railway is satisfactory, the engine being at the sixty-second mile to-day.

ITEMS FROM KABUL.

KABUL, Dec. 6.

Mustafi Wazir Hyakhan Zakariakhan having been deported to India, the chief political difficulty is disposed of.

The finding of the Commission in regard to the political prisoners is being carried out by the Government of India.

The future disposition of Yakub Khan and his Ministers rests with the Viceroy.

Muss. Khan, Yakub Khan's young son, remains at Kabul with the harem. The chief sirdars now here, who are friendly, are Wali Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, elder brother of Yakub Khan; Ahmed Ali, grandson of Shere Ali; Hashim Khan, eldest son of Mahomed Sharif Dehradun; also Dand Shah.

ARRIVAL OF A CONVOY AT JALLALABAD.

JALLALABAD, Dec. 7.

The 24th Punjab Native Infantry has just arrived from Gandamak; a large convoy from Kabul has also arrived, consisting of sick officers and men. The arrangements relative to forwarding the sick are working admirably.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN AFGHANISTAN.

DISCOVERY OF DOCUMENTS BEARING PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S SIGNATURE.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The *Pioneer*, in referring to certain documents found in the archives at Kabul as a fact, says it appears that the immense mass of correspondence which is now before the Home Government will bear fruit. In his researches since the occupation of the Afghan capital, General Roberts recently discovered papers showing that Russian intrigues against Afghanistan were plotted at St. Petersburg far back as in 1873. The present papers include documents bearing Prince Gortschakoff's signature, affording conclusive proof that the excuses lately put forward by the Russian Government are absolutely insincere. Much light is also thrown upon other phases of Afghan episode. The other papers present a series. Thus when this Government threatened Shere Ali, after the repulse of Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Russians assured her deluded victim that no English force could possibly reach Kabul before less than two years. As its essential feature the present discovery exhibits the utter disregard of truth involved in the language of Russian diplomacy as lately employed in the explanation of the part played by Russia in the precipitation of the late war.

REPORT OF THE ARMY COMMISSION.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 8.

The Army Commission Report will be submitted to the Government of India in a few days.

[HUETER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

ALBANIA AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.

Large bodies of Albanians are still openly resisting the cession of Albanian territory to Montenegro, which was agreed to in the Treaty of Berlin. Latest advices from the Montenegrin frontier state that the Montenegrin troops have been attacked by the Albanians at Veleka; they were, however, repulsed by the Montenegrins after severe fighting, in which the losses on both sides were heavy.

THE BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY.

SOFIA, Dec. 7.

The Bulgarian Assembly has been dissolved owing to it having been found impracticable to form a new Ministry.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.

Prince Gortschakoff has resumed the direction of foreign affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

OBITUARY.—The Duke of Portland.

KING THEEBAW.

RANGOON, Dec. 7.

Mr. Swann, the Agent of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, has just returned from Mandalay, where he was received with the most marked attention by King Theebaw, who removed his shoes before giving Mr. Swann's party an audience.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed advancing 3/32nds unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	5 9-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9/32
4 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116
Bar Silver	52 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ do. do.	85¾

Departure—Potomac.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Dec. 8, 7-30 P.M.

French Mail steamer Peiho from Suez arrived.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 5 5-16d. per rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 5 7-16d. "
Credits 3 " " ... 1s. 5 17-32 to 9-16d. "
Documents 3 " " ... 1s. 5 19-32 to ½d. "
Francs 3 " " ... 2·17. "

We have been requested to state that His Excellency the Governor has telegraphed that he hopes to be present at the Scottish Orphanage concert on the evening of Tuesday, the 16th instant, and authorises the concert being held under his patronage. An enthusiastic welcome will no doubt be given to His Excellency on his return from Afghanistan by the large body of citizens which may be expected to fill the Town Hall on that evening.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to form a Committee for the purpose of ensuring the adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held at Melbourne in October, 1880:—*President*, The Honourable Magnus Mowat. *Members.*—Messrs. Ahmedbhai Habibhai, T. Blaney, Byramji Jijibhai, C.S.I., J. W. Cameron, H. Carwen, Dwarkadas Vasanji, J. Facheri, L. R. W. Forrest, Framji Dinsha Petit, Grattan Geary, J. Gordon, James Graham, J. H. Grant, C.S., Hajee Cumroo Sulleman, Captain G. N. Hector, C. W. L. Jackson, J. M. Maclean, William Maitland, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai, Kt., C.S.I., the Honourable Morarji Goculdass, C.I.E., Manchersee Naorojee Banaji, Nacoda Mahomed Alli Rogay, Nanabhai Byramji Jijibhai, Nasarwanji Manokji Petit, W. R. Pratt, C.S., S. D. Sassoon, Shantaram Narayan, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., A. Tait and Varjiwandas Madhavdas.

Much interest, we are told, is felt by the Parsee community in the result of a suit, shortly to come before the High Court, which threatens with extinction two of their most useful and important charitable institutions in Bombay. Not a little indignation is expressed towards the parties who have invoked the power of the law to place within their grasp charities which, during the period of their existence, have always called forth blessings upon the benevolent founder of them from those who have shared in their benefits. The late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, in the days of his prosperity, spent more than ten lakhs of rupees in establishing the "Mherwan Baug" or the Colaba Sanatarium, and the "Panday Dharamsalla" or travellers' bungalow at Caralwaddy, with funds for their maintenance, for "Ghambar" or religious feasts for Parsees, and for assisting respectable persons in reduced circumstances as well as for other charitable objects. During the crisis of 1865, Mr. Merwanjee Panday borrowed for the purposes of his business as a merchant Rs. 4,50,000 from Mr. Dadsdhoy Hormusjee Cama, since deceased, and Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, at compound interest balanced half-yearly at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; and mortgaged with them as security certain valuable properties then worth about nine lakhs of rupees. Within a year from the date of the loan, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was repaid; and subsequently thereto Mr. Merwanjee Panday in his life-time paid about six lakhs of rupees. After his death in March, 1876, Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama and the trustees of his deceased brother brought the suit in question to recover nearly four lakhs of rupees, the accumulations of interest on interest, as still due on the original loan. In this suit they seek to set aside the charitable trust deed made by the late Mr. Merwanjee Panday, and to render the charitable properties above mentioned liable for the satisfaction of their debt. Accordingly Messrs. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, and Dorabjee Framjee Panday, the trustees of the charitable funds, have been made co-defendants with the Administrator General of Bombay on behalf of the estate of Mr. Merwanjee Panday.

Under the orders of the Government of India the 81st Regiment will proceed from Rawal Pindi to Jubbulpur and Saugor, and the 30th Foot to Ranikhet, (Koompoor,) instead of to Jubbulpur and Saugor.

Lieut. General Ewart, Her Majesty's Service, commanding the Allahabad division, whose term of command has expired, is permitted to proceed to England on being relieved by Major General Hume.

Preparatory to making arrangements for the through working of the Indus Valley State Railway, the Agent and a portion of the staff of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway have been over the whole of the line to examine the requirements for improving the traffic and for running more trains, urgently needed from the great present and future pressure of railway material and other transport frontier-ward.

It is generally understood that the proceedings of the Commission held at Kabul, to investigate the share that the Amir Yakub Khan took in the attack on the Embassy, will be sent for confirmation to England.

The veterinary department on the lines of our communications in Afghanistan is working admirably. There can be no doubt of the value of the services of the officers of this department in the organisation and efficient maintenance of a transport train, and Sir M. Kennedy has expressed his acknowledgment of them. Arrangements are now made for the sending back of all animals unfit for work, and four hundred have recently reached Peshawur from Kabul. Among these are 37 elephants, eleven more having died on the march between Kabul and Gandamak. Starvation is, in nine cases out of ten, the principal cause of the casualties among the baggage cattle, and we are exceedingly glad to understand that Government has ordered a committee to assemble to investigate the circumstances of the extraordinary mortality which prevailed in the first campaign of the present war. The scheme of a really well-conducted transport service is a great one, and should be gone into fully, patiently and with systematic care. In competent hands we have no doubt that an extraordinary increase of efficiency as well as a vast economy could be effected.

General Watson having left Balikheyl General Tytler takes command of the entire valley.

A special telegram from Golaghat, dated Dec. 3, states that the village of Jotsoma consisting of 900 houses, the inhabitants of which were implicated in the recent outrage, was destroyed on the 27th November. The place had been completely wrecked by the Nagas, the majority of whom had joined the Konoma men. The enemy are retreating up the Barrail range, 8,000 and 9,000 feet elevation, and will probably soon exhaust their food supplies. It is impossible to overrate the importance of the effect of the capture of the stronghold of Konoma on the surrounding country and on the good effect it has also had on all the other tribes. Information obtained from friendly Nagas—so called—gives the admitted loss of Nagas on the 22nd November at about 80 killed and wounded. On the 27th November a party of the 44th Regiment from Suchema met a body of the enemy; the enemy lost several men killed, no casualties on our side. On the 28th November reports from Konoma state that an ambuscade was prepared for the party going for water, 2 men of the 44th were killed and 2 badly wounded.

There is intelligence even in animals. Of 1,000 draught bullocks destined for transport service beyond Sukkur, some six, a correspondent tells us, "bolted" *en route* from Mooltan to Kurrachee. No doubt these animals had either communicated or instinctive knowledge of the hard lot that was before them, and preferred the freedom of the jungle even with the risk of the hyenas and jackals, to the tender mercies of the usual class of "mild Hindus," and Mahomedan Sindhis to whom we entrust the driving of our transport carts and the dislocation of the tails of the unlucky "bovines" who have the ill luck to fall under their humane care. The civil authorities in Kurrachee made over to the transport service officer there "for draught," 994 bullocks—(being 1,000 minus the six absconders just noted)—on the 9th, 10th and 11th November. These animals were sent off to the general transport Officer at Sukkur (Major Woolridge) as follows:—200 on the 9th November in twenty railway trucks; 200 on the 11th in ten trucks; 100 on the 11th in ten trucks; 150 on the 12th in fourteen trucks; and 334 on the 16th in thirty-one trucks. These bullocks were sent with attendants (muccadums and drivers). One head-muccadum, two second muccadums, and fifty drivers to each 100 bullocks. One thousand Kathiawar ponies have also been received and are being rapidly sent on by rail. The animals are all fed by the Commissariat Department and forwarded by the transport officers as rapidly as carriage is to hand, and arrangements for attendants made. The transport forward should be in a pretty good state just now. The completion of the rail to the foot of the pass, which Sir Richard Temple seems to think will be an accomplished fact by New Year's day, will take off much of the strain and the animals—or what are then left of them—will be useful in the front next spring on the Kandahar side.

A special telegram to the Lahore paper from Balikheyl, dated Dec. 2, says:—Under General Tytler's orders two reconnaissances were made yesterday; the first under Colonel Gordon, of the 29th Native Infantry left camp at 5 a.m., accompanied by Major Plowden, 150 men of the 85th Regiment, 2 guns, No. 1 Mountain Battery, 50 men of 2-8th Regiment, and 300 men of 29th Native Infantry. They ascended Drab mountain to its crest, 7,300 feet high, 7 miles from camp, whence splendid views of the southern Alisherzai valley, the Zaimukht country and passes opening into northern Alesherzai and Massozai country were obtained. The party was guided by friendly Alisherzais. The mules, guns and guard were left half way up, as there was only a sheep path, not practicable for mules. Not one man fell out. The second reconnaissance was under Colonel Low, of the 13th Bengal Lancers, accompanied by Captain Conolly, consisting of 100 men of the Bengal Lancers, 200 men of the 20th Native Infantry, 2 guns of 1-8 R. A., and 200 men of the 85th Regiment. The party left camp at 11 o'clock, visiting several villages occupied by southern Alisherzais some miles from camp, reconnoitring the entrance of Krumb defile, where the last village is situated. Standing at Basin on the plateau overlooked by the tower-topped hills, the defile leads to Massozai and lies northwards of Gawakai river previously visited. Both parties took extra ammunition and established heliographic communication between themselves and camp. No enemy was visible; the former party reached camp at 7 p. m., the latter at 5-30 p. m.

Individual Afghans often manifest a singular aptitude for fighting, and display a readiness and resource altogether unusual amongst uneducated men. An instance of this was afforded the other day, when the two troops of the 18th Bengal Cavalry detected the raid of the Khostwals. One immediately gallopped back for aid, and the other gallantly and stubbornly set himself to the task of hanging on to and delaying the robbers. This brave soldier, Zeadah Khan, galloped round the robbers, dismounted, and worried them by firing at them, and by his pertinacity and courage gave time for Ressaldar Nadir Ali to arrive with his troop. As soon as the little band of cavalry was well up, Nadir Ali Khan charged home, and drove the enemy before him, with a loss of 13 men killed, besides wounded. This affair is one of the most dashing feats that has taken place on the frontier and we trust the Government will be prompt to recognise the services of all concerned, but especially those of Zeadah Khan, without whose devotion the raiders might have got off scot free.

With a view to promote the commercial and trading interests of the hill stations in the vicinity of Darjeeling, and to facilitate the transmission of lett. rs of the trading portion of the hill tribes residing beyond the sanatarium, a proposition, we hear, has been made by the Post-Master-General of Bengal to open two Post Offices at Kalimpun and Marma, situated on the west of the river Baluri, and about four days' journey from Darjeeling. Mr. Gribble is said to have personally inspected those places. It appears that there are about 11 factories at the former station, and at the latter one or two, which belong to European capitalists. The mode by which the people of those places at present transmit their letters is by means of *cassid*, which causes great delay to the improvement of the local trade and commerce.

An interesting volume might be written cataloguing and illustrating the operations of Acts of Parliament which inadvertently do what was never intended or expected from them, says the *Daily News*. A work on this prominent chapter would be reserved for the Indian Arms Act, 1878. This was a piece of legislation enacted in furtherance of the policy of Lord Lytton, its primary object being to prevent the unlawful acquisition of arms or ammunition by natives. It was generally understood that the passing of an earlier Act of the Imperial Parliament, whereby the Queen was styled Empress of India, was to preclude the necessity of repressive legislation by removing all native discontent. This, however, seems to have been a misunderstanding, and though Mr. Gladstone, speaking in the House of Commons, has characterised the Arms Act as "unprecedented in the history of India," and as "partaking more of the character of retrogressive than of advancing legislation," we are willing to believe that Lord Lytton is prepared to defend the statute in its political bearing. It is with its commercial aspect that we, echoing a growing complaint from India, are just now concerned. The Act does not absolutely prohibit traffic in ammunition, but it surrounds the exercise of the trade with restrictions of a peculiarly onerous character, and bristles with pains and penalties for the slightest breach of the newly-ordained rules. This may or may not be necessary to check seditious dealings in arms. But unfortunately the wording of the definition clause brings within the operation of the Act commercial commodities a reasonably unrestricted supply of which is essential to the prosperity of India. "The term ammunition," the Act says, "to include also all articles specially defined for torpedo service and submarine mining, rockets, gun cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur, and other explosive or fulminating material." Dynamite, it is true, is used for "torpedo service and submarine mining." But it is not less renowned in peace than in war, forming an indispensable element in the success of all engineering work where blasting is required. In India there are many of such works, and according to the testimony of the newspapers their progress is seriously impeded by the operation of the Arms Act, an effect which Lord Lytton certainly could not have had in his mind when he sanctioned the Bill. This is, we admit, a small matter as compared with the arrangement—or rather the rearrangement—of the scientific frontier. But it is worth the devotion of any spare moment the Indian Government can snatch from high politics.

The Rangoon correspondent of a Calcutta paper believes Government have at last decided upon removing the troop of horse artillery which since the second Burmese war, has been stationed at the frontier station of Thayetmyo. The expense of keeping the horses at Thayetmyo was something enormous. Every four years the whole number died, or became so unfit for service that they had to be sold for an old song. This was represented by the local papers as long ago as 1871, but it has taken Government all this time to learn that horses, for some mysterious reason or other, will not thrive at Thayetmyo, and they have now taken the step which, with advantage to the public purse, might have been adopted a quarter of a century ago.

We understand that notwithstanding the orders originally passed for the abandonment of the cantonment of Vitakri, the question of its retention is re-opened. The medical authorities have strongly condemned the place, the ravages of scurvy and malarious fever having been almost unprecedented, as the following facts will show. On the 21st of last month about 300 men suffering from scurvy and scorbutic affections were sent back to the Punjab. Of these about ten per cent. have since died. At the present date, or only five weeks later, upwards of 100 more men of the Vitakri garrison are under treatment for the same disease, and are shortly about to be sent away also. Dr. Bennett, of the Madras Medical Service, has arrived from Dera Ghazi Khan to take charge of these invalids on the march down. Of the above number of scurvied men, 95 belong to the 21st and 30th Madras Native Infantry. The remainder, about 15 men, are sowars of the 15th B. C., but this regiment has already sent away 25 patients about a week ago. Of camp-followers we have taken no account. We understand that the issue of fresh vegetables to the troops and followers has at last been sanctioned, and the commissariat officer at Vitakri is arranging with the civil authorities at Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpore to send up a daily supply. True, the vegetables will be slightly withered and stale by the time they are received, but even in this state they will be a great boon, no doubt, to the troops.

A Shanghai paper has been shown a specimen of the badge which it is proposed that the Straits and other British-born Chinese are to wear to distinguish them from natives of the Celestial Empire. The badge is an eight-pointed star, made of silver, and is to be worn on the left breast. In the centre are the letters P. S. M. in quarterings enclosed in a circle, which contains the words "British subject." The letters are the initials of the three Settlements—Penang, Singapore and Malacca. The badge, along with a petition on the subject, is to be sent to Sir T. Wade, H.M.'s Minister at Peking by Mr. Lee Keng-yum, the chairman of the committee appointed to arrange the best mode of distinguishing British-born Chinese from native-born Chinese.

At a general court martial, at Camp Kabul, on 10th November Sowar Mean Sing, 5th Punjab Cavalry Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—That he, on the 6th of November, being a person amenable to the Indian Articles of War, serving at Camp Kabul, a place out of British India, did cause the death of Sowar Soorjun Sing, by discharging at the said Soorjun Sing a rifle loaded with powder and a bullet, and thereby inflicting a mortal wound; the said act being done by the said Mean Sing, whilst he was not deprived of the power of self control, by grave and sudden provocation; and not being done by him in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property; and that he did thereby commit the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder, punishable by the 302nd section of the India Penal Code. The court found the prisoner guilty and he was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th, in presence of his regiment.

Madame Hubertine Auclerg, a famous woman's rights champion, very pretty and eloquent, relieved the dull debate going on at the Marseilles Operatives' Congress by a lively speech, much applauded, in which she carried out her principles to their utmost consequences, contending that if woman were brought up in a virile manner they would be as fit to be soldiers, ministers, judges, senators, and deputies as men. The hackneyed objection that nature has imposed upon women peculiar duties at home she contemptuously disposed of by saying, that in a properly organised society all children should be nursed and brought up by the State!

The Russians have their comic papers as well as ourselves. One of them, called the *Alarm Bell*, had in a recent issue an excellent portrait of Lord Beaconsfield examining with a disconcerted air a sword-cane, at the foot of which lies the bill for the Zulu war—Expenditure, £10,000,000; result, one victory. "Two more such victories," he exclaims, "and I shall have to shut up shop."

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 6th December as compared with the statement issued on the 29th November:—

Liabilities	29th Nov. Rs.	6th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,37,497	52,87,150
Do do. at Branches	13,57,311	14,23,226
Other Deposits	1,70,32,532	1,88,91,084
Post Bills	10,982	10,991
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,61,756	3,82,685
	3,64,00,048	3,82,95,706
Assets.		
Government Securities	29,00,062	29,04,009
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise, on Bonds, &c.	12,21,937	12,55,837
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,694	4,569
Bills Discounted	1,03,29,946	1,02,98,774
Stamps	2,849	2,932
Dead Stock Rs. 5,43,431		
Amount applied in reduction 2,05,000	3,38,304	3,38,431
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,59,97,...	1,75,94...
Cash and Currency Notes	1,42,59,150	1,53,61,543
	3,64,00,048	3,82,95,706

BOMBAY.

The Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening.

We are requested to remind our Native friends that a special address will be delivered to-night at 8 p. m. by Mrs. Amanda Smith, the African lady evangelist, in the Grant Road Theatre.

The Sir Desai of Savantvadi.—A salute of nine guns will be fired from the saluting battery to-day on the arrival of the Sir Desai of Savantvadi.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 29th November, was 55 feet and 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet and 8 tenths.

Bombay Education Society's Schools.—The girls and boys of this institution, who at present are away at Khandalla for a change, will arrive in Bombay during next week.

Pick-pockets.—Ahmed Jooma and Nisam Muddar were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of pocket-picking at the Null Bazaar. They were each sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Valjee Ludha was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a number of gunny bags, valued Rs. 10, the property of Kessowjee Mowjee. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Giving false information to the Police.—Topun Rowjee was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Nana Morojee for giving false information of theft to a native police constable, with intent to injure one Lalljee Dyal.

Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwar on view of the body of a Marwaree opium broker, named Ramkissen Dakulmull, who, whilst bathing in the Walkeshwar tank, was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The Metropolitan.—Owing to severe indisposition the Bishop of Calcutta was prevented from preaching at Christ's Church, Byculla, on Sunday morning last as notified. The attendance was considerably greater than usual. The Domestic Chaplain preached on the occasion.

Fatal fall from a Toddy Tree.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Upper Mahim on view of the body of a toddy drawer, named Francis DeSouza, who died from injuries he sustained from a fall from a toddy tree on the previous evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Sudden Death.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Moogbai, who suddenly on the night previous, after an epileptic fit. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by epilepsy."

The Rookminibai Dispensary at Kalyan.—During the month of November last 544 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 465 were new admissions (including 8 indoor patients), of which 398 were cured, 94 absconded, one died and 51 are still under treatment. This includes 79 remaining from last month.

The Dinyan Prasark Mandali.—The following gentlemen have consented to deliver popular lectures in Gujarati during the present session of the Dnyan Prasark Mandali (Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge):—Mr. Jehangir B. Vachs, inaugural address; Mr. Cowasjee D. Nasearnwalla, M. A., on the phonograph; Dr. Sucosaram Urjoon on Botany; Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee on "Popular errors on Medicine;" Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee on "Modern Surgery;" Mr. Nusserwanjee H. Patel on "The Silver Question;" and Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabrajee on "The use of sharps in Indian Music." The opening lecture by Mr. J. B. Vachs will be delivered at 6 p. m. at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-day when the public is invited to attend.

Fire.—A fire broke out last Sunday forenoon in a line of *jowlee* huts situated on the Elphinstone Road and occupied by a number of Purdasees *gowlees* or milksellers. The whole of the huts, eight in number, were completely destroyed, the fire spreading rapidly from one to the other before any possible assistance could be rendered. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless smoking, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 600. Another fire broke out on the same day in the shop of Eliabux Ebrahim, a licensed dealer in fireworks, situated in Shaik Ali Jangeerkur Street, which originated by the careless throwing of a lighted match amongst some fireworks which were exposed in the sun. Prompt assistance being rendered by the neighbours and the police, the fire was speedily extinguished. Damages nominal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 7th December 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·891
Temperature of the Air	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	63·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·609
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·2
General Direction of Wind*	ESE, E, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	241

* From midnight to midnight.

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL BRIGHT.

(*Madras Mail.*)

The promotion of General Roberts to the local rank of Lieutenant-General was a step whose *raison d'etre* was not clear to any one outside the little circle of that officer's personal friends and supporters; but, like most scandals of the kind, it has gradually leaked out, not so much through the indiscretion of those to whom it was confided, as through the unfortunate habit of incontinent brag and bluster to which the Kabul clique are addicted. It is now plain that for some time the fear was entertained that General Bright, who is in charge of the Khyber column, was about to strike out on independent line of action for himself; and, accordingly, a series of supercilious telegrams, some of which were reproduced in our columns, were devoted to a dead set on the Khyber Commander. His movements were said to be "not understood" at Kabul; and not only that, but it was quite ascertained, on the authority of General Macpherson, that General Bright had been seen engaged in the inglorious operation of "falling back on Gundamuck," "leaving the road to take care of itself." It was insisted that, instead of advancing to support General Roberts, he was delaying the advance in the most dangerous manner. The instrument of these grave assertions and delays of the advance and all the difficulties connected with the present position of affairs in Afghanistan, are due to the Khyber force, which is represented as a "drag" on the energy and agility of Sir Frederick Roberts. In short, the leaders of the campaign seem to find time hang so heavy on their hands, that they are obliged to fight with each other, in order, as it were, to "keep their hands in." All the controversy, Kabul *versus* Khyber, is not one in which the general public can be expected to take much interest, and we are sorry that, so far as it has gone, we are unable to compliment the assailants on the manliness of their attack, or the good taste of their apology.

WHAT ENGLAND HAS DONE FOR INDIA.

Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, delivered a lecture on Nov. 11 to the members of the Philosophical Institution, Edinburg, on the subject, "What the English have done for the Indian People." After premising, in regard to our relations in the East, that what we had reason to fear was not the cry of "Perish India," but the cry of "Perish the responsibilities entailed upon us by our rule in India," he remarked that if, as some alleged, we had failed to benefit the Indian races he could sympathise with those who questioned whether we should continue to accept or to entail the responsibilities which Indian rule involve, for no Government had a right to exist which did not exist in the interest of the governed. The test of British rule in India was not what it had done for ourselves, but what it had done for the Indian people. If our attempt to administer that vast and distant Empire had turned out a failure, if its people were not more free, more secure, and more prosperous under British rule than they were under their native dynasties, then the wise course for Great Britain would seem to be to curtail her former responsibilities, to accept no new ones, and to withdraw, as far as might be, from the undertaking to which she had proved unequal. If, on the other hand, British rule in India meant order in place of anarchy, protection in place of oppression, government by the law in place of misgovernment by the sword, and a vast free people dwelling in safety where of old each man was beaten down beneath whosoever was stronger than himself, then he thought Great Britain might with a firm heart continue to accept the great responsibility which had fallen to it, and calmly face the duties that responsibility involved. After remarking that during the last ten years it had been his business to visit almost every winter the twelve provinces of India and personally to examine their population and resources, Dr. Hunter said he had often amused himself in imagining what a Hindu of the last century would think of the present state of his country if he could revisit the earth. After he had got accustomed to the fact that thousands of square miles of jungle had been turned into thickly-peopled crop lands, that fever-smitten swamps had been covered with healthy well-drained cities, that the mountain walls which shut off the interior from the sea had been pierced to roads and tunnels by railways, and that the great rivers which formed the barriers between provinces and desolated the country with their floods had been spanned by bridges and tapped by canals, he would note as ever more astounding that these outward changes the security of the people; the fact that the multitudinous native States which used to be in a condition of jealous isolation, broken only by merciless wars, were now trading quietly with each other, bound together by railways and roads, by the electric telegraph; and the appearance all over the country of hospitals, schools, and courts of justice. Proceeding to present a few scenes of the panorama which India would offer to such a visitor, Dr. Hunter commenced with a glance at the frontiers of India in the last century. While guarded along the whole length of its boundaries by mountains and the sea, it had at its north-eastern and north-western corners two gates of gateways which connected it with the rest of Asia. Through these successive hordes of invaders had poured into India, and in the middle of last century two such invasions on a great scale occurred in twenty-three years, each invasion signifying not merely a few thousand, but 20,000 to 100,000 barbarians on the march, paying for nothing, and eating up every town and cottage and farm-yard on the way, burning and slaughtering on the slightest provocation, and often in mere wantonness. Also a great final massacre at the capital of the invaded country. In the first of these six invasions, led by a soldier of fortune from Persia, 8,000 men, women, and children were hacked to pieces in one forenoon in the streets of Delhi; while the five Afghan invasions which followed formed one of the most appalling tales of bloodshed and wanton cruelty ever inflicted on the human race. During these years, the border land between Afghanistan and India lay silent and waste, the districts of the north-west frontier which had once been thickly peopled and were now again thickly peopled were swept bare of inhabitants. The Afghan question survived to this day, but its present form, although by no means easy of solution, was preferable to the state in which it existed during the last century. That question had now passed beyond the range of purely Indian politics, and must be decided by the deliberate voice of the British Parliament. British officials in India were neither Whigs nor Tories, but simply a body of administrators doing their best to govern an Asiatic country without reference to European politics and in the interests of the people themselves. The task, in its present dimensions, was a sufficiently vast one, and so far as he might speak for his colleagues, he should say that neither did they desire annexation, nor did they shrink from the responsibility which annexation, when necessary, involved. It was for the British nation, not for their Indian servants, to settle the future of Afghanistan; but if the nation resolved that Afghanistan was to cease to be a turbulent neighbour, and that she was to become henceforth a well-ordered part of the Indian Empire, then the past history of that Empire showed that there would be no permanent difficulty in giving effect to that decision. British rule had taught more unruly, more numerous, and far better organised races than the Afghans the lesson of settling down into peaceful industry. That lesson was not to be taught in a single year, and both teachers and learners might make some serious mistakes at first; but the task of dealing with Afghanistan was one of less magnitude than the task of dealing with the Punjaub was thirty years ago. If Great Britain decided that a similar course was to be adopted in Afghanistan as was adopted in the Punjaub, the same results would follow. Indian soldiers had again proved that they knew how to conquer, and Indian administrators could again show that they knew how to govern. The mass of the Afghanistan people, no longer plundered down by the military clans, would find that a new era of prosperity and security had begun; while, before ten years were over, the military clans of Afghanistan would pride themselves, as our own enemies, the Gorkhas and the Sikhs, now did, on supplying the best disciplined and most loyal regiments to our Indian Army. Another frontier people would be added to the long list of wild races who had turned their spears into pruning-hooks under British rule. In the last century, Dr. Hunter proceeded to remark, invasions were nearly events along the whole frontier of India. The Himalayas formed a line of fortresses from which the hill races poured down upon the plains, and more than 1,500 miles along their foot stretched a thick belt of territory which no one dared to cultivate. On the north-eastern border, again, the history of the fertile valleys of Assam was one long narrative of invasion and extermination. The great mountain wall round Northern Bengal, also, therefore, till the British came upon the scene, to afford any security to Indian races. The sea, which formed the natural defence of the rest of the country, was, in like manner, only a source of new dangers, being traversed by fleets of pirates, the villages and massacred or carried off into slavery the inhabitants. This state of things could not be permitted under British rule, and the first business of England was to secure India from foreign foes. The sea robbers were effectively dealt with and the Indian waters rendered as safe as the English Channel. The subjugation of the unruly tribes of the Himalayan frontier took a longer time and was less complete, as our troubles with Afghanistan attested. But by pushing, and where necessary by chastisement, we had taught the wild races along the whole north-eastern frontier for a distance of 1,500 miles that they must keep quiet and betake themselves to some other livelihood than neighbour pillage of the men on the plains. Most of them had been apt scholars. The great kingdom of Nepaul, on the north, which forced us so correct its inveterate practice of raiding by two campaigns, followed by partial annexation, had for the last sixty years been one of the closest allies of the States, like the Principality of Cooch Behar, at once settled down into peaceful industry, its first and only treaty with us, dated 1773, remaining unbroken by either party to this day. A firm frontier being established, the peasantry spread themselves out over the fertile alluvial plains. The task of reclaiming those tracts had been a heavy one. In some parts, as in the now populous district of Goalpara, more money was spent until twenty-five years ago by Government in rewards for the destruction of beasts of prey than was realised from the land revenue. While the natives of India had pushed their rice cultivation towards the foot of the mountains, English capitalists had dotted their slopes with tea plants. Not less than 13,000 square miles of this border land had been reclaimed, and yielded each year sixteen millions sterling worth of food, the tea gardens alone exporting last year three millions worth of tea, chiefly to England. They had heard a good deal about a scientific frontier for India. It was not going to say a word on the vexed subject, but it would be well to realise the meaning of an unscientific frontier in India. The unscientific frontier of the last century suggested that 60,000 square miles of border land were abandoned to jungle and wild beasts, not because there were no people to cultivate the soil, but because they did not dare to do so. An unscientific frontier signified a tract which might have yielded thirty millions sterling worth of food each year lying untilled through terror of the turbulent hill races. The improvements effected by a century of British rule in this old unscientific frontier meant that 13,000 square miles had been brought under the plough, yielding each year sixteen millions worth of food, or more than the whole cost of the Indian army and of the defence of the Indian Empire. But the task of freeing India from foreign invasion was not the only responsibility which the acquisition of the country entailed. On the dying throne of the Mongol Empire had left loose its disbanded and revolted armies upon the people, and the troops lived by open pillage. The miserable peasants, stripped of their little hoards, were forced to become plunderers in turn, and in 1772 it was reported that organised gangs of robbers were burning, plundering, and ravaging the interior districts of Bengal in bodies of 50,000 men. The English found no police in India to cope with this great evil. For a time the East India Company's troops were employed in the work, but in the course of a few degrees the robber bands were broken up and scattered themselves over the country in small gangs. Lawlessness had been the normal condition of India for at least 100 years before the advent of the British, and a great organisation of the criminal classes existed from time immemorial, which had to be put down without the aid of any regular police. At first the Company's servants attempted to extirpate crime by copying the cruel criminal code of the Mussulmans, and the robbers retaliated by incendiarism on a great scale throughout the country. All this, however, had changed. There was now only about one-third of the crime in Bengal that there was in England. While for each million persons in England and Wales there were 670 criminals at large, in Bengal, where the police was very completely organised, there were not 300 convicts in gaol for each million; and while in England and Wales there were 340 women in gaol for each million of the female population, in Bengal there were less than twenty women in gaol for each million of the female population. The use of troops against banditti was now a thing of the past, and the existence of an army was less real

BANKS.

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
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Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
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Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.
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